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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for 2011 for six special political missions grouped under the thematic cluster of special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General.

The estimated requirements for 2011 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $8,692,200. After taking into account the estimated balance of $968,600 expected to remain unencumbered for the six missions at the end of 2010, the additional requirements being sought for the six special political missions amount to $7,723,600 (net).

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I. Financial overview

1. The estimated requirements for 2011 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $8,692,200 (net) (see table below).

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2010			*Requirements for 2011*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance, savings (deficit)* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net* (5)=(4)-(3)	*Non-recurrent* (6)	*Variance 2010-2011* (7)=(4)-(1)
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar	1 159.1	697.5	461.5	1 216.7	755.1	—	57.6
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	3 266.8	3 197.86	69.0	3 536.6	3 467.6	—	269.8
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	1 741.3	1 493.0	248.3	2 575.6	2 327.3	85.4	834.3
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	690.7	468.2	222.5	629.2	406.7	—	(61.5)
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	595.0	545.6	49.4	734.1	684.7	—	139.1
United Nations Representative on the International Advisory and Monitoring Board of the Development Fund for Iraq	—	82.2[a]	(82.2)	—	—	—	—
Total	**7 452.9**	**6 484.3**	**968.6**	**8 692.2**	**7 723.6**	**85.4**	**1 239.3**

[a] This amount was approved under General Assembly resolution 64/260, to be accommodated from the provision of $569,526,500 approved for the biennium 2010-2011 by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/245.

II. Special political missions

A. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar

($1,216,700)

Background, mandate and objective

2. On 24 December 2009, the General Assembly adopted resolution 64/238 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, in which it requested the Secretary-General (a) to continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights, the transition to democracy and the national reconciliation process with the Government and the people of Myanmar, including democracy and human rights groups and all relevant parties, and to offer technical assistance to the Government in this regard; (b) to give all necessary assistance to enable the Special Adviser and the Special Rapporteur to discharge their mandates fully and effectively and in a coordinated manner; and (c) to report to the General

Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, as well as to the Human Rights Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

3. Further to the appointment of Ibrahim Gambari as Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur, on 1 January 2010, the Secretary-General requested his Chef de Cabinet, Vijay Nambiar, to lead the good offices efforts in Myanmar and to engage with all concerned stakeholders within and outside the country in order to advance the implementation of the mandate.

4. Since the submission of the previous report, the multidimensional nature of the situation in Myanmar has required the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser to deepen and broaden their engagement in all three key areas: political, human rights and socio-economic, relevant to the objectives of the good offices mandate of the General Assembly. This approach has enabled the advancement of the comprehensive five-point agenda endorsed by the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Myanmar and the Security Council, as the first broadly supported common platform for engagement with all stakeholders in Myanmar. The five-point agenda consists of: (a) the release of political prisoners, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; (b) the need for an all-inclusive, substantive and time-bound dialogue; (c) the creation of conditions conducive to an inclusive and credible political process of political transition to civilian and democratic government; (d) measures to improve socio-economic conditions; and (e) the regularization of the process of mutual engagement and cooperation between Myanmar and the United Nations.

5. Building on the initiatives, efforts and results of the good offices over the past three years, the Special Adviser engaged with the Myanmar authorities as well as all national stakeholders, including opposition groups and civil society entities, on the situation in the country and on the implementation of the good offices mandate. In his discussions with the Government of Myanmar, the Special Adviser urged the Government to increase its dialogue with opposition political parties, to broaden the political process with a view to enhancing its inclusiveness and credibility, to ensure that the electoral process is conducted in a free, fair, and transparent manner and to find ways to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations in the humanitarian, socio-economic and governance areas.

Key developments

6. During the reporting period, the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser engaged with concerned Member States, including neighbouring countries, major donors and members of the Group of Friends, on common ways to advance the good offices efforts. Furthermore, the Special Adviser held several consultations with a wide range of actors, within and outside the United Nations system, on the political and socio-economic situation in Myanmar. In parallel, the Office of the Special Adviser intensified its engagement with exile, ethnic and human rights groups, as well as civil society organizations. The Office also continued its coordination efforts, bringing together the relevant elements of the United Nations system working on Myanmar so as to ensure coherence, to identify key synergies and to provide timely information-sharing during a very fluid transition period. In this regard, the established Myanmar working group has become the primary inter-agency framework on Myanmar at the Headquarters level.

7. Several relevant developments took place in Myanmar in connection with the good offices mandate, including the following:

(a) The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Tomás Ojea Quintana, visited the country. On 10 March 2010, he submitted his report to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/13/48) and on 26 March, the Council adopted resolution 13/25 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar in which, inter alia, it extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year;

(b) The Supreme Court rejected the second appeal lodged by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, as a result of which the Secretary-General issued a statement expressing his disappointment at the decision and reiterating his call for her release and that of all political prisoners;

(c) The Government announced the enactment of new laws governing the conduct of elections, which included laws on the election of the upper and lower houses of Parliament and of regional parliaments, the party registration law and the law establishing the Union Election Commission, which will administer the conduct of the elections. In this context, the Special Adviser engaged with the Myanmar authorities to impress on the Government the need for a fully inclusive process, including releasing political prisoners, ensuring respect for fundamental freedoms and clarifying through dialogue any concerns the parties may have. On 13 August 2010, the Commission announced that the elections would be held on 7 November 2010. The Commission also called upon political parties to submit their lists of candidates between 16 and 30 August. As at 1 September, 47 political parties (including 42 newly registered parties) were officially reported to have registered with the Commission with a view to participating in the national and/or regional elections;

(d) The Special Adviser convened a meeting of directors from all key United Nations agencies, as well as from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), which provided an opportunity to discuss the range of challenges and opportunities facing Myanmar over the short-, medium- and long-term periods. Five key system-wide priorities were identified, including the need: (i) to strengthen the capacity of Myanmar in social services structures; (ii) to strengthen the Government's data-collection and analysis capacity; (iii) to improve international access to vulnerable and poverty-stricken areas in the country; (iv) to assist the new Government to meet its obligations and commitments as a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the wider international community; and (v) to increase donor support and funding to ensure that these vital elements do not falter;

(e) The Secretary-General convened a meeting of his Group of Friends, which welcomed the appointment of Mr. Nambiar and reiterated their support to the Secretary-General's efforts on Myanmar;

(f) The National League for Democracy (NLD) decided not to apply as a pre-registered political party. However, a group of former senior NLD leaders applied with the Union Election Commission to register as a new political party under the name of National Democracy Force (NDF), with a view to contesting the 2010 elections. The NDF application was approved, and 5 out of 10 existing parties that contested the 1990 elections reregistered with the Commission before the deadline for existing political parties.

Cooperation with other entities

8. In implementing the mandate entrusted to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly, the Office of the Special Adviser cooperates and works closely with the Department of Political Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Resident Coordinator and the country team in Yangon, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok, the World Bank, IMF and other entities of the United Nations system. It has become established practice for the Special Adviser to meet with members of the country team when he visits Myanmar and for the Resident Coordinator and other members of the team to meet regularly with the Office of the Special Adviser when they visit Headquarters. The Special Adviser also consults with relevant United Nations officials and entities to ensure coordinated engagement by the various parts of the United Nations system on Myanmar.

Performance information for 2010

9. During 2010, the personal engagement by the Secretary-General and the Special Adviser have ensured forward momentum towards the objectives set out by the General Assembly, within the guiding framework of the five-point agenda endorsed by the Group of Friends and the Security Council. Accomplishments for 2010 were expected in the areas of: (a) national reconciliation; (b) transition to democracy; (c) improvement of the human rights situation; and (d) improvement of socio-economic conditions.

10. On the issue of national reconciliation and further to the appeals of the Secretary-General, the Government released U Tin Oo, Vice-Chair of NLD, upon the expiration of his six-year house arrest term. In addition, the Government agreed for Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to engage more with outside interlocutors, including foreign representatives in Yangon and members of NLD. In this regard, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi met with the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States of America, Kurt Campbell, during his two visits to Myanmar. She also held four meetings with the Liaison Minister, U Aung Kyi.

11. Regarding the transition to democracy, the Government issued the election laws that governed the conduct of the 2010 elections and appointed the members of the Union Election Commission, comprising prominent local community figures, civilian officials and ex-military officers. Upon its formation, the Commission established subregional offices and invited political parties to register for participation in the electoral process. While some key stakeholders have determined that conditions do not allow for them to participate in the elections, the number of parties that have decided to participate both nationally and locally suggests that a limited yet unprecedented degree of political space may have opened up by the standards of the past two decades. The Government engaged extensively with ethnic minority groups, including ceasefire groups, on their participation in the electoral process as well as the transformation of the latter's respective military wings into Government-controlled border guard forces.

12. On the improvement of the human rights situation, and further to the Secretary-General's request, the Government gave permission for the reopening of all NLD regional offices across the country. NLD was also authorized to hold national convention meetings with the participation of all its members. The International Labour Organization and the Government agreed to extend the Supplementary Understanding, which provides a mechanism for the processing of labour complaints in the country, including under-age recruitment, and also agreed to jointly distribute literature on forced labour throughout the country. OHCHR organized in Naypyitaw a workshop in preparation for the Universal Periodic Review of Myanmar in 2011. The workshop included participants from the Government, civil society, United Nations agencies and experts.

13. Finally, to improve the socio-economic conditions further to the engagement of the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser and the Government's agreement to explore possible areas of cooperation in the socio-economic arena on a sectoral basis, ESCAP and the Government jointly organized a development partnership round table and development forum, in which Nobel Prize-winning economist Joseph Stiglitz participated. This event produced a substantive policy dialogue on socio-economic priorities and challenges for the country.

Planning assumptions for 2011

14. In 2011, consistent with the international community's support for the Secretary-General's comprehensive approach to Myanmar, including the decision by the Group of Friends at the foreign minister level for an engagement that addresses the political, humanitarian and development challenges "in parallel and with equal attention", the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser will continue to advance national reconciliation and an inclusive democratic transition in Myanmar.

15. After the 2010 elections, 2011 will be a critical year for the Secretary-General's engagement to work with all parties concerned to help facilitate an inclusive political process and for enabling a civilian democratic transition. The Secretary-General and his Special Adviser will engage the Myanmar authorities and domestic stakeholders on: (a) the need for the new institutions of Government to be broadly representative; (b) the need for broad-based policy dialogue in the political, social and economic areas; and (c) the need for greater reconciliation efforts to maximize opportunities for a transition in ethnic areas away from armed conflict. The Secretary-General and his Special Adviser will also continue to advance system-wide coordination and coherence and encourage donor support to enable Myanmar to pursue international best practices for development, especially the Millennium Development Goals, as a vital element in democratization and reconciliation.

16. The good offices of the Secretary-General will no longer be required when national reconciliation and democratization in Myanmar are achieved with the participation of all the parties concerned and in accordance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. It is thus anticipated that the Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, will extend the mandate of the Secretary-General to pursue his good offices role to facilitate the process.

17. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Special Adviser are set out below.

Objective: To advance the national reconciliation and democratization process in Myanmar

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Progress towards national reconciliation	(a) (i) Increased political consultations between the Government and opposition groups, including ethnic minority groups *Performance measures* 2009: 7 Estimate 2010: 35 Target 2011: 50 (ii) Increased reconciliation initiatives *Performance measures* 2009: not applicable Estimate 2010: 1 Target 2011: 5
(b) Progress towards a transition to democracy	(b) (i) Establishment of inclusive State institutions further to the 2010 elections *Performance measures* 2009: not applicable Estimate 2010: not applicable Target 2011: 3 (ii) Adoption of new laws that advance fundamental freedoms *Performance measures* 2009: not applicable Estimate 2010: not applicable Target 2011: 5
(c) Progress towards improvement of the human rights situation	(c) (i) Removal of legal restrictions on the freedom of expression and assembly *Performance measures* 2009: 0 Estimate 2010: 4 Target 2011: 4

	(ii) Release of political prisoners *Performance measures* 2009: 172 Estimate 2010: 250 Target 2011: 500 (iii) Increased human rights capacity-building programmes for members of the armed forces, the police and prison forces *Performance measures* 2009: 0 Estimate 2010: 3 Target 2011: 7
(d) Progress towards the improvement of socio-economic conditions	(d) (i) Establishment of broad-based dialogue to address socio-economic issues *Performance measures* 2009: 3 Estimate 2010: 5 Target 2011: 10 (ii) Adoption of policies based on international best practices in the socio-economic sector *Performance measures* 2009: not applicable Estimate 2010: 1 Target 2011: 9

Outputs

- **Annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and to the Human Rights Council, and briefings as requested**
- **Briefings by the Special Adviser to the General Assembly and the Security Council as requested**
- **Provision of technical assistance to the Government, upon request, to ensure the establishment of broadly representative State institutions**
- **Provision of technical assistance to the Government, in close coordination with other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to establish a framework for a broad-based socio-economic dialogue**

External factors

18. The objectives, under the good offices of the Secretary-General, carried out largely through his Special Adviser, is expected to be achieved provided that the Government of Myanmar and other relevant parties to the national reconciliation process are committed to reaching a political solution and that the international community, especially the countries of the region, provides support for the Secretary-General's efforts.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2010			*Requirements for 2011*			
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance, savings (deficit)*	*Total*	*Net*	*Non-recurrent*	*Variance, 2010-2011*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Civilian personnel costs	809.3	460.1	349.2	869.4	520.2	—	60.1
Operational costs	349.8	237.4	112.4	347.3	234.9	—	(2.5)
Total	**1 159.1**	**697.5**	**461.6**	**1 216.7**	**755.1**	**—**	**57.6**

19. The estimated resource requirements in 2011 for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar amount to $1,216,700 net ($1,370,900 gross) and provide for the continuation of the Special Adviser at the Under-Secretary-General level and four staff (2 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) for a period of 12 months ($869,400), consultants ($24,800), travel of staff ($228,600) and other operating requirements ($93,900).

20. Of that amount, $461,600 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2010. Thus, the overall requirement in 2011 for the Special Adviser would be $755,100. The unencumbered balance in 2010 is due mainly to lower actual salary costs than projected ($349,200); travel ($108,600); communications ($2,600); and other supplies and services ($1,200), owing primarily to the position of the Special Adviser remaining vacant in 2010.

21. The variance between the 2011 requirements and the 2010 appropriation is due mainly to the changes in the standard salary costs applicable for 2011.

Staffing requirements

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Total***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2010	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	**4**	—	1	**5**	—	—	—	**5**
Proposed 2011	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	**4**	—	1	**5**	—	—	—	**5**
Change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

22. The total staffing requirements for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar for 2011 will remain unchanged.

B. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus

($3,536,600)

Background, mandate and objective

23. The question of Cyprus has been on the United Nations agenda for over four decades and remains unresolved despite numerous initiatives undertaken by the United Nations and the international community to support Cypriot efforts towards a comprehensive settlement. After the period of relative inactivity that followed separate simultaneous referendums on the island in April 2004, in which the Comprehensive Settlement Plan put forward to voters did not pass, in 2008 the Greek Cypriot leader, Demetris Christofias, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mehmet Ali Talat, met and agreed on a path towards a comprehensive settlement. The agreement also entailed the establishment of a number of working groups to consider the core elements of a settlement plan and technical committees to seek immediate solutions to everyday problems arising from the division of the island.

24. Appointed by the Secretary-General as his Special Adviser on Cyprus in 2008, Alexander Downer exercised his mandate to assist the parties in the conduct of full-fledged negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement, which started on 3 September 2008, under the auspices of the United Nations. The talks have since maintained a steady pace of meetings focusing on issues related to: (a) governance and power-sharing issues; (b) property issues; (c) European Union matters; (d) economic matters; (e) security and guarantees; and (f) territory.

Cooperation with other entities

25. In order to ensure the provision of coherent and effective support to the peace effort, there is a high level of synergy among the United Nations family. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus and head of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) acts as Deputy Special Adviser on issues relating to the Secretary-General's good offices. She continues to be the conduit for support provided by UNFICYP and the United Nations country team to the Secretary-General's good offices, and vice versa.

26. With regard to UNFICYP, the institutional knowledge within the substantive pillars (civil affairs, military, and civilian police) supports the effort to create an enabling environment for the negotiations to take place, in particular by assisting the parties in devising and implementing confidence-building measures and providing administrative and infrastructure support.

27. Regarding the United Nations country team, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General coordinates expertise from various sources to ensure that linkages are made between the official peace process and the wider peacebuilding efforts in which civil society is engaged, ensuring that a gender and youth perspective is included in the ongoing peace process. This includes the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus and United Nations agencies, including UNDP. In sum, all United Nations efforts are directed, through the Special Representative acting in the capacity of Deputy Special Adviser, to supporting the Secretary-General's good

offices and the final expected outcome of a mutually agreed comprehensive settlement, which will be put to separate and simultaneous referendums.

Performance information for 2010

28. In the period between 20 November 2009 and 30 April 2010, the leaders met 17 times within the framework of the fully fledged negotiation process, including two rounds of intensive negotiations. In addition, at the leaders' request, 88 meetings between the representatives and technical expert meetings were held since the beginning of the negotiations in 2008 to prepare the groundwork for fuller discussions. During the negotiations, the leaders, their designated representatives and experts produced 32 joint papers setting out the positions of the two sides on the issues and indicating areas of convergence and divergence. All meetings of the leaders took place in the presence of the Special Adviser, the Special Representative or both. The leaders also met in the presence of the Secretary-General during his visit to Cyprus from 31 January to 2 February 2010.

29. Intensive negotiations were held in January 2010, as a result of the commitment made by the leaders in late 2009 to intensify their efforts in the hope of solving the Cyprus problem in 2010. Before the break for elections in the north, in April 2010, the two leaders issued a joint statement, on 30 March, in which they stressed that important progress had been made so far on: (a) governance; (b) European Union matters; and (c) the economy.

30. On 15 June, the Security Council adopted resolution 1930 (2010) in which it extended the mandate of UNFICYP to 15 December 2010. The Council welcomed the progress made in the negotiations and the prospect of further progress in the near future towards a comprehensive and durable settlement.

31. In addition, a series of 11 confidence-building measures agreed by the leaders are being implemented at a slow but steady pace. The implementation of other confidence-building measures, also identified and agreed by the leaders, is being considered for appropriate timing in parallel to the negotiations. UNDP has earmarked funds to support such initiatives.

Planning assumptions for 2011

32. Following a break for the elections in the north, the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Christofias, and the newly elected Turkish Cypriot leader, Dervis Eroglu, declared their intention to resume the talks at the end of May 2010. All indications are that they will keep the momentum of the negotiations. In this regard, it is anticipated that the leaders and the representatives will increase the frequency of meetings held under the auspices of the United Nations. In addition, the Special Adviser will engage regional and international stakeholders on substantive issues in support of the process.

33. In its report on the proposed budget for UNFICYP for 2009/10, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the Secretary-General further review the structure of UNFICYP and the Secretary-General's good offices for Cyprus with a view to avoiding duplication of substantive and support functions and that he report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session in the context of the next budget submission for special political missions, and subsequently in the next budget submission for UNFICYP (see

A/63/746/Add.9, para. 25 and A/64/660/Add.5, para. 16). Accordingly, a review of the structure of the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus and UNFICYP has been prepared.

34. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievements of the Special Adviser are set out below.

Objective: To achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
Progress in the full-fledged negotiations towards a comprehensive settlement	(i) Increased convergence among parties on core and substantive issues *Performance measures* (a) Numbers of meetings between the leaders 2009: 46 Estimate 2010: 50 Target 2011: 55 (b) Increased number of papers indicating movement towards convergence between the parties within the full-fledged negotiation process 2009: 136 Estimate 2010: 140 Target: 2011: 150 (c) Increased number of meetings between the representatives of the leaders to identify areas of convergence 2009: 45 Estimate 2010: 60 Target: 2011: 70 (d) Increased number of meetings of the working groups and technical committees to discuss specific areas of expertise and identify areas of convergence 2009: 85 Estimate 2010: 90 Target: 2011: 150

(ii) Implementation of confidence-building measures formulated by the technical committees and approved by the leaders aimed at easing the daily life of Cypriots across the island

Performance measures

Number of confidence-building measures

2009: 6 (cumulative)

Estimate 2010: 15 (cumulative)

Target 2011: 25 (cumulative)

(iii) Increased interest of the international community in the Cyprus question

Performance measures

Increased number of public statements made by high-ranking representatives of the international community in support of the United Nations-facilitated Cyprus negotiation process

2009: 25

Estimate 2010: 35

Target 2011: 40

Outputs

- Bilateral meetings with leaders or their representatives or advisers (80)
- Advisory services and development of policy options at the highest level of expertise on substantive issues of the negotiations in support of the full-fledged negotiations
- Report on political analysis to support the Special Adviser's activities related to the negotiation process
- Regular briefings to the diplomatic community on the island and bilateral meetings with representatives of the diplomatic and international communities (90)
- Facilitation of the six working groups or technical meetings of the two sides at the expert level and the seven technical committees on procedural, legal, technical and substantive issues
- Meetings with stakeholders and civil society from the two communities and participation in events organized to contribute to an enabling environment for the negotiation process (50)
- Contact with the Cypriot and international media (50 interviews and 60 press releases) in cooperation with UNFICYP
- Build public awareness through the good offices website in cooperation with UNFICYP
- Reports to and briefings of the Security Council (4)

External factors

35. The objective is expected to be achieved provided that the current political will of the leaders and of their respective communities prevail and that there is continuing support from the international community.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2010			Requirements for 2011			
Category	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditure (2)	Variance, savings (deficit) (3)=(1)-(2)	Total (4)	Net (5)=(4)-(3)	Non-recurrent (6)	Variance 2010-1011 (7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	2 288.6	2 156.2	132.4	2 459.2	2 326.8	—	170.6
Operational costs	978.2	1 041.6	(63.4)	1 077.4	1 140.8	—	99.2
Total	**3 266.8**	**3 197.8**	**69.0**	**3 536.6**	**3 467.6**	—	**269.8**

36. The estimated requirements in 2011 for the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus amount to $3,536,600 net ($3,984,400 gross) and provide for the continuation of the Special Adviser at the Under-Secretary-General level and 18 staff (1 D-1, 3 P-5, 5 P-4, 2 Field Service, 4 General Service (Other level) and 3 Local level) for a period of 12 months ($2,459,200), consultants ($226,100), travel of staff ($407,500) and other operating requirements ($443,800).

37. Of that amount, $69,000 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2010. Thus, the overall estimated requirement for 2011 for the Special Adviser would be $3,467,600. The lower requirements are due mainly to lower actual salary costs than budgeted ($132,400) and reduced requirements ($73,200) for rental of vehicles, communications costs related to public information and information technology, partly offset by increased requirements ($136,600) for official travel of the Special Adviser and his team and for facilities and infrastructure as a result of flooding in the offices; and additional requirements under hospitality and official functions related to the increased number of negotiation meetings hosted by the Special Adviser.

38. The variance between the 2011 requirements and the 2010 appropriation is due mainly to the change in the standard salary costs applicable for 2011 and increased operating requirements related to the renovation of the offices affected by the flood during the rainy season.

Staffing requirements

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field/ Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Grand total
Approved 2010	1	—	—	1	3	5	—	—	10	2	4	16	—	3	—	19
Proposed 2011	1	—	—	1	3	5	—	—	10	2	4	16	—	3	—	19
Change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

39. The total staffing requirements for the Office of the Special Adviser for 2011 will remain unchanged.

C. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

($2,575,600)

Background, mandate and objective

40. Pursuant to the Security Council's invitation to the Secretary-General, in its resolution 1366 (2001), to refer to the Council information and analyses from within the United Nations system on cases of serious violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, the Secretary-General, in a letter dated 12 July 2004 (S/2004/567), informed the President of the Council of his decision to appoint a Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide. In his reply dated 13 July 2004 (S/2004/568), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of the Secretary-General's decision.

41. The Secretary-General listed the Special Adviser's responsibilities as follows:

(a) To collect existing information, in particular from within the United Nations system, on massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law of ethnic and racial origin that, if not prevented or halted, might lead to genocide;

(b) To act as a mechanism of early warning to the Secretary-General, and through him to the Security Council, by bringing to their attention situations that could potentially result in genocide;

(c) To make recommendations to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on actions to prevent or halt genocide;

(d) To liaise with the United Nations system on activities for the prevention of genocide and work to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to analyse and manage information regarding genocide or related crimes.

42. The primary normative reference of the Special Adviser's work is drawn, in addition to the exchange of letters, from the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the wider body of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law; and resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council, including the 2005 World Summit Outcome (see General Assembly resolution 60/1).

43. The Special Adviser understands his mandate as that of a catalyst within the United Nations system, and more broadly within the international community, to increase awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide, to warn of the potential of genocide in a particular country or region, and make recommendations towards preventing or halting it and to open up space for partners to undertake preventive action in accordance with their mandates and responsibilities under international law.

Cooperation with other entities

44. The Special Adviser continued to operate in close collaboration with the Department of Political Affairs, OHCHR, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of Legal Affairs, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and the Special Adviser on the responsibility to protect, among other United Nations

entities. The Special Adviser has deepened his exchanges and collaboration with the European Union, the African Union, the Organization of American States and other regional and subregional bodies. Moreover, the Special Adviser contributes to key forums of the United Nations, including the Secretary-General's Policy Committee, senior advisers' and senior management meetings, the Executive Committee on Peace and Security and the Inter-agency Framework for Coordination on Preventive Action. Contributions were provided in the form of guidance and recommendations on the prevention of genocide and related crimes, including in relation to situations of concern in specific countries, and exchanging information relevant to their mandates. The Special Adviser also contributed to integrated interdepartmental task forces and working groups, including those led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs, on country situations and specific peacekeeping operations.

45. As regards the Security Council, to which the Special Adviser is to report through the Secretary-General, the Special Adviser has maintained individual contacts with the members and has met since September 2008 with every incoming President to discuss issues relating to his mandate. He will continue to brief the Council when so requested by the Council President.

Performance information for 2010

46. In 2010, the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide has strengthened its capacity to provide early warning, expanding and improving the efficiency of the system of information collection and management that allows for daily monitoring of possible precursors to genocidal violence worldwide, including serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law of ethnic and racial origin. The Office developed, for example, an interactive geographical database with the support of the Cartographic Section of the Department of Field Support that maps incidents relevant to the mandate based on information gathered from both United Nations and external sources. The Office also developed a prototype for monitoring dangerous or inflammatory speech through the media.

47. The Office put into practice the analysis framework, a tool developed to assess the risk of genocide in a given situation. The analysis framework was made public and disseminated widely. Its value has been recognized by Member States, regional organizations, experts and non-governmental organizations. For instance, the Panel of the Wise of the African Union recommended that the framework be incorporated into the African Union's early warning mechanism.

48. The Office significantly expanded its outreach and awareness-raising activities, updated and expanded its website, developed or updated and widely disseminated outreach material and promoted the mandate and activities of the Special Adviser and his Office through engagement with the media and participation in numerous forums. Also, in line with its mandate, the Office developed and implemented a training programme to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to analyse and manage information on genocide and related crimes. The training aims primarily at mainstreaming the prevention of genocide and related crimes within the United Nations system, but will also be available to Member States. In 2010, training seminars have been or will be conducted in Bogota, San Remo, Italy, New York, Krakow, Poland, Kampala, Buenos Aires and Cambodia. Several of the seminars are organized in collaboration with OHCHR. The Office of the Special

Adviser is expected to meet its target of 400 trainees by the end of 2010. The specialized training seminars were held with the assistance of expert consultants, who also helped to develop training materials, including a manual on genocide prevention, which will be completed by the end of 2010.

49. The Special Adviser submitted to the Secretary-General advisory notes on four situations of concern to his mandate and follow-up notes on two other situations in the first seven months of 2010, with recommendations for preventive action by partners. Comprehensive reports on two of the situations were also shared with the Secretary-General. The Special Adviser conducted a mission to Guinea in March 2010, at the invitation of the Government, where he assessed the risk of inter-ethnic violence in the electoral period and discussed his findings with the transitional Government. He remained seized of a number of other situations that involved either follow-up to earlier actions, such as in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Sudan and Sri Lanka, or diplomatic work of a preventive nature.

50. Emphasizing the importance of a regional approach, the Special Adviser further developed relations with regional organizations. In March 2010, he addressed, along with the Special Adviser on the responsibility to protect, a regional conference for Government representatives on genocide prevention organized by the Governments of Argentina, Switzerland and the United Republic of Tanzania, in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Participants discussed early warning mechanisms and options for common strategies to prevent genocide at the regional and subregional levels. The Special Adviser also established relations with the Organization of American States, the European Union and ASEAN.

51. The Office has benefited since 2008 from extrabudgetary support from some Member States. This temporary support has enabled the provision of capacity and expertise crucial for the implementation of the mandate of the Special Adviser in the areas of information management, early warning, outreach and advocacy. It has also enabled a strategic and results-oriented approach. Sustained engagement with a wide variety of stakeholders, including Member States, regional organizations, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, was made possible through this increased capacity. At this critical juncture, however, renewed political and financial commitment will be essential for realizing the Secretary-General's goal of preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

Planning assumptions for 2011

52. The Office will continue to actively seek engagement with Member States to promote cooperation, dialogue and capacity-building with a view to preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to identify best practices from those countries that have averted them, including through curbing their incitement. To this end, the Office will continue to focus on five areas of work: raising awareness, collecting and assessing information, identifying concerns, communicating concerns and recommendations, and developing capacities for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

Raising awareness

53. In order to effectively prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, the Office must enable the United Nations system, Member States and civil society to work collectively towards this goal. Raising

awareness about the causes of such mass crimes and about specific situations is a preventive measure in itself. To achieve this objective, the Office will continue to enhance awareness of the mandate and encourage a climate receptive to prevention. In that regard, the Office will assist the General Assembly in its continuing consideration of the responsibility to protect, including in the preparation of an informal interactive dialogue on the role of regional and subregional organizations at the sixty-fifth session of the Assembly. In addition, the Office will organize and participate in regional consultations, conferences, consultations with Member States, workshops, seminars and briefings and disseminate publications produced by the Office in collaboration with academic and research institutions, human rights and humanitarian organizations, the United Nations system and others concerned with the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. Materials providing information on the mandate and activities of the Office of the Special Adviser will continue to be available on the Office's website. The Office will contribute to expert conferences on the prevention of genocide, the responsibility to protect and related themes, as they provide an opportunity to share the Office's unique experience and expertise, enhance information exchange and networking with key actors and ensure that the Office can benefit from the expertise of third parties, including Government representatives and independent experts. The Office will also share a quarterly bulletin of its activities with United Nations partners. In addition, a third revised edition of the Office's booklet will be published in 2011.

54. The Office will review and adjust the analysis framework to cover the prevention of war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity in addition to genocide. It will continue to encourage the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt the analysis framework in their analysis of situations of concern in order to create a global benchmark by which relevant actors assess the risk of genocide and improve information-sharing.

Collecting and assessing information

55. The Office will continue to monitor potential situations of concern worldwide, including country, regional and thematic situations. Monitoring will continue to draw upon all relevant human rights, political, development and humanitarian information, gathered from within the United Nations as well as Member States, regional organizations and other sources. Particular attention will be paid to structural factors such as the existence of and relations between diverse ethnic, national, religious or racial groups, governance, the human rights situation, any developments that affect particular groups, potential triggers for violence (such as elections or unconstitutional changes of government) and signs of incitement. Monitoring will be conducted in close consultation with relevant United Nations partners and the Member States concerned. The collection and assessment of information will be a more demanding task in 2011, as it will include information relevant to war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, as well as genocide.

Identifying concerns

56. The Office will continue to analyse specific situations through in-depth consideration of all relevant information and consultations with departments of the

Secretariat, international agencies, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and independent experts. Analysis of risk is based on the Office's analysis framework (see A/63/677 and A/64/864). When appropriate, and in consultation with the relevant State and regional authorities, representatives from the Office may visit a specific country and meet with officials, the United Nations country team and other actors as may be required. Working files on situations of concern will be prepared and updated as necessary.

Communicating concerns and recommendations

57. In accordance with past practice and the procedures outlined by the Secretary-General (see A/64/864), the Office will present situations of concern and recommendations for possible courses of action to the Secretary-General and other senior officials. The Office may also communicate concerns and recommendations to the Security Council, the General Assembly or other intergovernmental organs through the Secretary-General, especially when preventive action requires their support or when the circumstances of a situation require that one or more of those bodies be informed. The Office will also inform interdepartmental and inter-agency forums of which it is a member. Noting that prevention and protection have been most successful where a host State agrees to take prompt action and where the international community reaches a political consensus on the problems and the response, the Office will use advocacy to encourage a political environment that supports prevention and protection through constructive engagement rather than confrontation. Advocacy may be bilateral or multilateral; confidential or public.

Developing capacities for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity

58. The Office will expand its efforts to encourage all relevant United Nations entities to help Member States to identify and further develop their capacities for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In 2011, the Office will expand the scope of its training activities to cover the prevention of war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity as well. The Office will also promote the use of the training manual developed in 2010. In addition, it will conduct, in collaboration with partners, case studies to identify good practices in the management of diverse populations that help to avert genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. The Office will also conduct or commission and make available pertinent research on thematic issues.

59. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Office are set out below.

Objective: To warn of the potential of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity in a particular country or region and to make recommendations to relevant actors towards preventing or halting these crimes

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Greater awareness by the State and non-State and regional actors of the causes and dynamics of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and the measures that could be taken to prevent or mitigate the risk of those crimes occurring	(a) (i) Increased number of Government officials trained by the Office on the management and analysis of information to assess the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and on measures to prevent or mitigate the risk *Performance measures* 2009: 0 Estimate 2010: 60 Target 2011: 90 (ii) Increased number of regional State and non-State actors engaged in using the analysis framework developed by the Office to assess the risk of genocide in any given situation and possible mitigating factors *Performance measures* 2009: 30 actors Estimate 2010: 35 actors Target 2011: 45 actors (iii) Increased media coverage of the activities and outputs of the Office *Performance measures* 2009: 2 articles/interviews Estimate 2010: 16 articles/interviews Target 2011: 25 articles/interviews (iv) Increased number of visits to the website of the Office indicating awareness of and interest in the Office *Performance measures* 2009: 25,000 Estimate 2010: 150,000 Target 2011: 200,000

(b) Increased capacity of the United Nations system as a whole to prevent or mitigate the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity as a result of timely and relevant advice and analysis of the risk of genocide in a given situation and recommendations for preventive measures	(b) (i) Increased number of sources of information from both within and outside the United Nations collected, monitored and analysed on a daily basis by the Office to assess early indications of the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity *Performance measures* 2009: 91 Estimate 2010: 100 Target 2011: 150 (ii) Increased number of United Nations staff trained by the Office on the analysis and management of information to assess the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and on measures to prevent or mitigate the risk *Performance measures* 2009: 200 Estimate 2010: 400 Target 2011: 500

Outputs

- Development of a mechanism providing early warning of the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity as a result of the systematic collection, management and analysis of information from a wide variety of sources based on the Office's analysis framework
- Reports or advisory notes to the Secretary-General and/or the Security Council that include recommendations on strategies and/or policy options for action by the United Nations to address situations worldwide that could lead to genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing. Where appropriate, these could be based on findings from fact-finding missions (10)
- Informal interactive dialogue during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the role of regional and subregional organizations in the context of continued consideration of the responsibility to protect
- Briefings to the Security Council (3)
- Provision of advice to Member States on the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity through advisory missions, consultations and liaison activities
- Advocacy missions to countries or regions where the involvement of the Office is considered of particular value with respect to the early prevention of the risk of genocide (3)
- Training workshops and seminars that will enhance the capacity of the United Nations to analyse the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to recommend or take preventive measures; the development of training materials; and the development of a pool of expert trainers (8)

- Revision of the analysis framework to cover the prevention of war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity in addition to genocide
- Updates to the Office's website
- 12,000 copies of the booklet on the Office developed, published and disseminated widely, including to United Nations actors, especially in the field, and to Member States and regional organizations

External factors

60. The objectives are expected to be achieved provided that there is political will on the part of members of the Security Council to engage with the Office in order to consider and, as necessary, take action to implement his recommendations; provided that Member States that are host to critical events are willing to engage with the Office and allow access to the Office; and that there is goodwill and active involvement of regional and other organizations.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2010			*Requirements for 2011*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance savings (deficit)* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net* (5)=(4)-(3)	*Non-recurrent* (6)	*Variance 2010-2011* (7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	1 077.9	995.7	82.2	1 617.7	1 535.5	—	539.8
Operational costs	663.4	497.3	166.1	957.9	791.8	85.4	294.5
Total	**1 741.3**	**1 493.0**	**248.3**	**2 575.6**	**2 327.3**	**85.4**	**834.3**

61. The estimated resource requirements in 2011 for the Special Adviser amount to $2,575,600 net ($2,826,500 gross), which would provide for the continuation of the Special Adviser at the Under-Secretary-General level, five support staff (2 P-4, 1 P-3 and 2 GS (Other level)), a proposal to establish three additional positions (1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 P-3) for a period of 12 months ($1,617,700), consultancy services ($135,500), official travel ($521,600) and other operating requirements ($300,800). A Special Adviser at the Assistant Secretary-General level who is on a $1-per-year contract is also part of the structure of the Office.

62. Of that amount, $248,300 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2010. Thus, the estimated overall requirement for 2011 for the Special Adviser amounts to $2,327,300. The savings are due mainly to lower actual salary costs than budgeted ($82,200); the unutilized provision for alteration and renovation, as the planned move of the Office to a new location did not materialize ($191,100); and lower requirements for information technology ($6,600); partly offset by overexpenditure on consultancy services related to increased training programmes provided by the Office ($21,800); and additional requirements under other supplies, services and equipment ($9,800).

63. The variance between the 2011 requirements and the 2010 appropriation is due mainly to the costs associated with the proposal to establish three additional

positions to strengthen the Office in order to address the increasing demand for the provision of services to entities within the United Nations system and to Member States.

Staffing requirements

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*[a]	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Total***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Grand total***
Approved 2010	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	**4**	—	2	**6**	—	—	—	**6**
Proposed 2011	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	**7**	—	2	**9**	—	—	—	**9**
Change	—	—	—	—	**1**	**1**	**1**	—	**3**	—	—	**3**	—	—	—	**3**

[a] The Assistant Secretary-General is on a $1-per-year contract, so is not counted in the total.

64. The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide is the most senior official responsible for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1366 (2001). In 2010, there was a significant increase in the activities of the Office. In 2011, the Office will address a broader range of crimes of atrocity and will undertake several new tasks as well. It is evident that the current structure will not be able to meet the increased demands. Therefore, the establishment of three additional positions (1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 P-3) is proposed to supplement the six existing positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 2 P-4, 1 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) in the Office of the Special Adviser to address the increasing demand for the services provided by the Office to entities within the United Nations system and to Member States.

D. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara

($629,200)

Background, mandate and objective

65. On 6 January 2009 the Secretary-General appointed Christopher Ross as his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara (S/2009/19) and indicated to the Council that the Envoy would work with the parties and the neighbouring States, on the basis of the recent Security Council resolution 1813 (2008) and earlier resolutions and taking into account the progress made to date, in order to achieve a just, durable and mutually acceptable political solution that would provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara. In a letter dated 8 January 2009 (S/2009/20), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that his decision had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.

66. On 30 April 2010, in its resolution 1920 (2010), the Security Council called upon the parties to continue to negotiate without preconditions under the auspices of the Secretary-General and to continue to show political will and work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue in order to enter into a more intensive and substantive phase of negotiations.

Collaboration with other entities

67. The Personal Envoy reports on his findings and recommendations to the Secretary-General through the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. The Departments of Political Affairs and Peacekeeping Operations both support the Personal Envoy, including through the provision of periodic updates on political developments in the region and on the situation on the ground, as well as political analysis and advice. The Department of Field Support provides logistical support during the visits of the Personal Envoy to the region.

Performance information for 2010

68. In the implementation of resolution 1920 (2010), the Personal Envoy has held extensive consultations with the representatives of the two parties, Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro (Frente Polisario), as well as with the representatives of the neighbouring countries, Algeria and Mauritania, and with the representatives of other interested countries. In addition, he undertook two visits to the region, in March and July, for in-depth consultations on the current positions of the parties and on ways to move the process of negotiations into a more intensive and substantive phase. He also visited the capitals of the countries of the Group of Friends in June to hear their views and solicit their support in making progress in the negotiations. Informal negotiations among the parties were held in New York State in February.

69. By mid-2010, having carried out one mission to the region and one informal meeting and numerous consultations with representatives of the parties, neighbouring States and members of the Group of Friends, the Personal Envoy informed the Secretary-General that the negotiations remained at an impasse because neither party had accepted the proposal of the other as the sole basis for future negotiations. During the second half of 2010, the Envoy will carry out additional visits to the region and organize additional informal meetings to help the parties identify areas where sufficient political will exists for progress to be made in the negotiation process. The main objective is to reach a working understanding among the parties so that a fifth round of formal talks can begin that would facilitate a more intense and substantial phase of negotiations, as called for by the Security Council.

Planning assumptions for 2011

70. In 2011, the Personal Envoy will continue to hold consultations and facilitate negotiations with the Government of Morocco and the leadership of the Frente Polisario for reaching a political solution on the question of Western Sahara. He will also continue to hold consultations with the neighbouring States, Algeria and Mauritania, and to coordinate closely with interested Member States both in New York and in the capitals.

71. The work of the Personal Envoy will be concluded once the parties reach a mutually acceptable political solution that provides for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

72. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Personal Envoy are presented below.

Objective: To achieve a comprehensive settlement of the question of Western Sahara

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
Progress towards the comprehensive settlement of the question of Western Sahara	The parties participate in, and contribute fruitfully to, the negotiations towards the settlement of the question
	Performance measures
	(i) Number of meetings between the parties for negotiations of an agreement
	2009: 1
	Target 2010: 3
	Target 2011: 3
	(ii) Agreement reached or not reached
	2009: no
	2010: no
	Target 2011: yes

Outputs

- Negotiations between the parties concerned and political consultations with the parties, with neighbouring States and with the international community
- Reports to and briefings of the Security Council

External factors

73. The objective, under the good offices role of the Secretary-General carried out largely through his Personal Envoy, is expected to be achieved provided that the two parties are willing and committed to reaching a political solution and that the neighbouring States and the international community provide support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2010			*Requirements for 2011*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance, savings (deficit)* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net* (5)=(4)-(3)	*Non-recurrent* (6)	*Variance 2010-2011* (7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	192.9	150.7	42.2	161.3	119.1	—	(31.6)
Operational costs	497.8	317.5	180.3	467.9	287.6	—	(29.9)
Total requirements	**690.7**	**468.2**	**222.5**	**629.2**	**406.7**	**—**	**(61.5)**

74. The estimated requirements in 2011 for the Office of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara amount to $629,200 net ($671,600 gross) and provide for the continuation of the Personal Envoy at the Under-Secretary-General level for a period of 12 months ($161,300), official travel ($170,800) and operating costs ($297,100).

75. Of this amount, $222,500 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2010. Thus, the estimated overall requirement for 2011 for the Personal Envoy amounts to $406,700. The savings are due mainly to: fewer days (209) than projected (274) for the Special Envoy's salary ($42,200) and lower operating requirements ($180,300) owing primarily to fewer negotiation meetings expected in 2010.

76. The variance between the 2011 requirements and the 2010 appropriation is due mainly to the reduction in the number of days the Personal Envoy is expected to be employed as well as operating requirements associated with his activities based on 2010 expenditure.

Staffing requirements

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Total***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2010	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1**	—	—	**1**	—	—	—	**1**
Proposed 2011	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1**	—	—	**1**	—	—	—	**1**
Change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

77. The total staffing requirements for the Office of the Personal Envoy for 2011 will remain unchanged.

E. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)

($734,100)

Background, mandate and objective

78. On 14 December 2004, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he had decided to appoint Terje Roed-Larsen as his Special Envoy for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) in order to enable him to report to the Council every six months on the implementation of the resolution, as requested by the Council in its presidential statement of 19 October 2004 (S/PRST/2004/36). In carrying out this mandate, the Special Envoy consults with the Government of Lebanon and other interested Member States to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of semi-annual reports to the Council on the implementation of the resolution.

79. In his report to the Security Council dated 26 October 2005 (S/2005/673), the Secretary-General concluded that a number of operational requirements derived

from the resolution had been met, among them the withdrawal of forces of the Syrian Arab Republic from Lebanon. On 17 May 2006, in response to the third semi-annual report of the Secretary-General (S/2006/248), the Security Council adopted resolution 1680 (2006), in which it reiterated its call for the full implementation of the provisions of resolution 1559 (2004), strongly encouraged the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to respond positively to the request made by the Government of Lebanon, in line with the agreements of the Lebanese national dialogue, to delineate their common border, especially in those areas where the border was uncertain or disputed, and to establish full diplomatic relations and representation, noting that such measures would constitute a significant step towards asserting Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and improving the relations between the two countries, thus contributing positively to stability in the region, and urged both parties to make efforts through further bilateral dialogue to that end.

80. In August 2006, the Security Council adopted resolution 1701 (2006), in which it emphasized the importance of the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all Lebanese territory in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006) and the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords. The Council requested the Secretary-General to develop, in liaison with relevant international actors and the parties concerned, proposals to implement the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords and Council resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006), including with respect to disarmament and the delineation of the international borders of Lebanon, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on a regular basis on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006).

81. The implementation of resolution 1559 (2004) has been a long and demanding process. Since the adoption of the resolution, on 2 September 2004, many of its provisions have been implemented. The Syrian Arab Republic withdrew its troops and military assets from Lebanon in April 2005, based on an understanding reached with the United Nations in March 2005. Free and fair presidential elections were held in 2008, and free and fair parliamentary elections were held in 2005 and 2009. Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic established full diplomatic relations in 2008/09. The two countries have since engaged in high-level talks on matters of relevance to the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, including the delineation of their common border. Such a delineation has not yet been carried out, as strongly encouraged by the Security Council in its resolution 1680 (2006).

82. Despite these major strides towards the full implementation of the resolution, the provision calling for the disbanding and disarming of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias has not yet been implemented. Since September 2008, the Lebanese leaders have engaged in a national dialogue to address this issue.

Cooperation with other entities

83. The Special Envoy coordinates and works closely with the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon, who informs the Special Envoy on a regular basis about political developments in Lebanon and carries out ad hoc political missions on the ground with the Special Envoy. Furthermore, the Special Coordinator, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the United

Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process provide logistical support for the trips of the Special Envoy to the Middle East.

Performance information for 2010

84. In 2009, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic completed the establishment of full diplomatic relations, as encouraged by the Security Council in its resolution 1680 (2006). In 2009 and 2010, the national dialogue has convened on a regular basis to address the issue of armed groups in Lebanon, but without yet making significant tangible progress on the matter.

Planning assumptions for 2011

85. In 2011, the Secretary-General intends to continue his efforts to encourage the relevant parties to make further progress towards the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004), in the best interests of stability in the region.

86. The mandate of this special political mission will be deemed completed when the Security Council certifies that its resolution 1559 (2004) has been fully implemented.

87. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Office of the Special Envoy are set out below.

Objective: To implement fully Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) and all subsequent related decisions of the Council

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Facilitation of strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout its territory	(a) (i) Absence of land, air and sea violations *Performance measures* Number of interactions with relevant parties 2009: 27 interactions Estimate 2010: 27-31 interactions Target 2011: 31-36 interactions (ii) Facilitation of increased extension of authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout Lebanese territory, in particular along its borders *Performance measures* Number of interactions with relevant parties 2009: 27 interactions Estimate 2010: 27-31 interactions Target 2011: 31-36 interactions

(b) Facilitation of the disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias	(b) (i) Increased accession by the Government of Lebanon to the right to exercise a monopoly on the use of force throughout its territory *Performance measures* Number of interactions with relevant parties 2009: 27 interactions Estimate 2010: 27-31 interactions Target 2011: 31-36 interactions (ii) Support by the Special Envoy so that no individuals or groups other than the official armed forces carry arms, taking into account the regular sessions of the national dialogue *Performance measures* Number of interactions with relevant parties 2009: 27 interactions Estimate 2010: 27-31 interactions Target 2011: 31-36 interactions (iii) Support by the Special Envoy for the disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias operating in Lebanon, taking into account the convening of the national dialogue, while upholding the previous dialogue decisions with respect to Palestinian arms within and outside the camps *Performance measures* Number of interactions with relevant parties 2009: 27 interactions Estimate 2010: 27-31 interactions Target 2011: 31-36 interactions

(c) Facilitation in support of a strengthened response by all Member States to the remaining provisions of Security Council resolution 1680 (2006)	(c) Encouragement by the Special Envoy for increased efforts to implement the remaining provisions of Security Council resolution 1680 (2006), taking into account significant progress made in this respect
	Performance measures
	Number of interactions with relevant parties
	2009: 27 interactions
	Estimate 2010: 27-31 interactions
	Target 2011: 31-36 interactions

Outputs

- Regular meetings of the Special Envoy with representatives of the Government of Lebanon and other interested Governments to advance the implementation of the resolution
- Meetings with the Government of Lebanon in support for the Lebanese national dialogue related to the disbanding and disarmament of Lebanese militia
- Meetings with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)/Palestinian Authority and good offices between PLO and the Government of Lebanon to facilitate dialogue between the PLO/Palestinian Authority and the Government of Lebanon on the disbanding and disarmament of Palestinian militias
- The provision of good offices and consultations with all foreign Governments that might influence the Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias in Lebanon to assist in implementing the requirements of relevant Security Council resolutions in a peaceful manner
- Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (2)

External factors

88. The objective and expected accomplishments are expected to be achieved provided that: (a) there is political stability and security in Lebanon; (b) hostilities in the region and in the country are not resumed; (c) there is political goodwill on the part of the parties concerned; (d) the political goodwill of Member States has a positive influence on the parties concerned; and (e) there is no tension between Lebanon and other States in the region.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2010			*Requirements for 2011*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance, savings (deficit)* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net* (5)=(4)-(3)	*Non-recurrent* (6)	*Variance 2010-2011* (7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	275.3	214.1	61.2	269.4	208.2	—	(5.9)
Operational costs	319.7	331.5	(11.8)	464.7	476.5	—	145.0
Total	**595.0**	**545.6**	**49.4**	**734.1**	**684.7**	—	**139.1**

89. The estimated resource requirements in 2011 for the Special Envoy amount to $734,100 net ($778,700 gross) and provide for the continuation of the Special Envoy at the Under-Secretary-General level on a $1-per-year contract and two staff (1 P-4 and 1 General Service (Other level)) for a period of 12 months ($269,400), official travel ($362,800) and operating requirements ($101,900).

90. Of this amount, $49,400 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2010. Thus, the estimated overall requirement for 2011 for the Special Envoy amounts to $684,700. The savings are due mainly to lower actual salary costs than projected ($61,200), partially offset by overexpenditure on commercial communications as a result of intensified efforts by the Special Envoy to contact a wide range of concerned parties to keep stability in place in the region ($4,700) and additional requirements for other services relating to charges by the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process for the salaries and overtime of its staff who assist the Special Envoy during his visit to the region ($7,100).

91. The variance between the 2011 requirements and the 2010 appropriation is due mainly to the increased provision for official travel of the Special Envoy and his team in order to intensify his contacts with a wide range of concerned parties.

Staffing requirements

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Total***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2010	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	**2**	—	1	**3**	—	—	—	**3**
Proposed 2011	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	**2**	—	1	**3**	—	—	—	**3**
Change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

92. The total staffing requirements for the Office of the Special Envoy for 2011 will remain unchanged.

F. United Nations Representative on the International Advisory and Monitoring Board of the Development Fund for Iraq

Background, mandate and objective

93. The International Advisory and Monitoring Board is an audit oversight body for the Development Fund for Iraq. The main purpose of the Board, as set out in Security Council resolution 1483 (2003), is to promote the objectives set forth in that resolution, inter alia, to help to ensure that the Development Fund for Iraq is used in a transparent manner for the benefit of the people of Iraq, and that export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas from Iraq are made consistent with prevailing international market best practices. The Development Fund for Iraq holds the proceeds of petroleum export sales from Iraq, as well as remaining balances from the oil-for-food programme and frozen Iraqi funds.

94. The Board consists of duly qualified representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, the Director General of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and a duly qualified individual designated by the Government of Iraq. The Secretary-General has designated the Assistant Secretary-General, Controller, to represent the United Nations on the Board.

95. The most recent extension of the mandate of the Board is contained in Security Council resolution 1905 (2009), by which the mandate of the Board has been extended to 31 December 2010.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2010			*Requirements for 2011*			
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance, savings (deficit)*	*Total*	*Net*	*Non-recurrent*	*Variance, 2010-2011*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Operational costs	—	82.2	(82.2)	—	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**82.2**[a]	**(82.2)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

[a] This amount was approved under General Assembly resolution 64/260 to be accommodated from the provision of 569,526,500 dollars approved for the biennium 2010-2011 by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/245.

96. Owing to the uncertainty of the mandate extension beyond 31 December 2010, no provision has been made for 2011. However, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate, every effort will be made to accommodate any requirements from within the total provision for special political missions.